

B-4

COUNTRY : USSR  
CATEGORY :

ABSTRACT JOUR. : RZBiol., No. 4, 1950, No. 258

AUTHOR : Chernyavskaya, G. L.  
INST. : Dagestan Medical Institute  
TITLE : The Content of Glycogen in the Myocardium  
and in the Liver During the Process of  
Their Embryonal Development.  
ORIG. PUB. : Sb. nauchn. tr. Dagest. med. in-t, 1950,  
6, 429-430

ABSTRACT : It is shown, by histochemical and analytic  
methods, that in the myocardium of human fetus (at the age  
of 2-10 lunar months) glycogen (I) is distributed within  
muscle fibers, diffusely in the sarcoplasm, and under the  
sarcolemma -- mostly linearly, sometimes perinuclearly.  
Endothelium of the vessels contains minute granules of I,  
and in the interstices, along the connective tissue, were  
found linear accumulations of I in the form of large  
granules. In the liver, I is distributed uniformly within  
muscle cells, and isolated small lumps are found outside  
the cells. The author notes the presence of large amounts  
of plasmic I. Average content of I in myocardium, up to  
CARD: 1/2

14

USSR / General Problems of Pathology. Tumors. Metabolism. U-5

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 10, 1958, No 46862

Author : Chernavskaya, G. I.

Inst : Not given

Title : Histochemical Characteristics of Ascorbic Acid in  
Cancerous Tumors.

Orig Pub : Arkhiv patologii, 1956, 8, No 3, 55-57.

Abstract : The histopography of ascorbic acid (I) was studied on surgical and biopsy specimens of normal (50 examinations) and cancerous (78 examinations) tissues. The dependence of degrees of tumor maturity and its (I) content was also studied. In the primary normal tissue comparatively little (I) was found as compared with malignant tissues. The less mature and idifferentiated the cancerous cells, the more intensive is the process of (I) accumulation within these cells. When the stage of extensive differentiation

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USSR / General Problems of Pathology. Tumors. Metabolism.

U-5

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 10, 1958, No 46862

Abstract : is reached, (I) is also found in the nuclei of the cancerous cells. In the presence of severe dystrophic processes and of necroses, the content of (I) is very small or even completely absent.

Card 2/2

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CHERNYAVSKAYA, G.L. (Makhachkala, Dagestanskaya ASSR, ul.Oskara, 5, kv.12)

Data on the histotopography of ascorbic acid in some organs of  
the human embryo. Arkh. anat. gist. i embr. 40 no.2:28-30 F '61.  
(MIRA 14:5)

1. Kafedra patologicheskoy anatomii (zav. - prof. S.S.Kasab'yan)  
Dagestanskogo meditsinskogo instituta.  
(ASCORBIC ACID) (EMBRYOLOGY, HUMAN)

CHERNYAVSKAYA, I.A.; ROSECHINA, G.P.

Molecular scattering of light and the rotational mobility of  
molecules of carboxylic acids and their solutions. Vest. IGU  
19 no.16:26-29 '64. (MIRA 17:11)

CHERNYAVSKAYA, I.A.

Viscosity measurements in a series of alkylchlorides and  
alkylbromides at elevated temperatures. Vest. IAN 19 no.  
16:35-37 '64. (MIRA 17:11)

SOV/120-59-1-26/50

AUTHORS: Blokhin, M. A., Busler, I. V., Kramarov, O. P., Chernyavskaya, I. P.

TITLE: The Use of a Monitor in X-Ray Spectral Analysis (Primeneniye monitora pri rentgeno-spektral'nom analize)

PERIODICAL: Priory i tekhnika eksperimenta, 1959, Nr 1, pp 106-111 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In the continuous recording of intensities in X-ray spectra by means of ionisation or scintillation counters, a high stability source of the radiation is necessary. At the same time it is difficult to ensure a high stability in the anode voltage at the relatively high power used by the tube. This problem is particularly complex when the anode current has to be varied within wide limits, for example, in the measurement of the intensity ratio of a very weak and a very bright line. For this and other reasons the present authors have developed methods for measuring line intensity ratios either when the intensity is directly stabilized or when the source of the radiation is not stabilized at all. Ionisation chambers or geiger counters are used for this purpose as monitors. The device is shown diagrammatically in Fig 1. In this figure 1 is the anode of the X-ray tube. Primary X-rays leaving the anode are incident on the specimen under investigation 2 and an addit-

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SOV/120-59-1-26/50

### The Use of a Monitor in X-Ray Spectral Analysis

ional specimen 3 . Fluorescence radiation leaving 2 is analyzed in a spectrometer which uses a geiger counter as the detector. The radiation from the additional specimen 3 enters the monitor 7 through a collimator 4 . The monitor is in the form of a geiger counter. The additional specimen is made from a pure element (or its oxide). The stabilization is ensured by using the output signal of the monitor to stabilize the cathode supply of the X-ray tube. The system is completely automatic, the control circuit being shown in Fig 2. It is shown that the use of a monitor in conjunction with good collimation of the direct fluorescence radiation from the additional specimen enables one to carry out accurate measurements of X-ray intensities without any stabilization of the supplies. Fig 4 shows a typical spectrum obtained with this instrument. Fig 3 shows the root mean square error in the intensity of the  $K_{\alpha}$  line as a function of the atomic number  $Z$  of the specimen under investigation, the additional specimen being Ni . It follows from this figure that if a

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The Use of a Monitor in X-Ray Spectral Analysis

relative error of 3% is sufficient (the number of counts taken being sufficiently high, i.e. the statistical error being low) then the atomic number of the specimen under investigation may differ from the corresponding number of the additional specimen by 4. Hence altogether nine neighbouring elements may be investigated whose atomic numbers are symmetrically placed on either side of the atomic number of the additional specimen. If the relative statistical counting error does not exceed 4%, then for the above 3% the final relative error would be less than 5%. Thus almost the entire spectral region normally used in analysis by long wave spectrometers may be covered, using a single additional specimen, for example, a chromium specimen. Typical results are shown in Fig 4. There are 4 figures, 2 tables and 12 references, of which 8 are English, 1 is Japanese in English and the rest are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Rostovskiy-na-Donu gosudarstvennyy universitet (Rostov-na-Donu State University)

SUBMITTED: January 18, 1958.

Card 3/3

GRBS'-EDEL'MAN, B.Ye.; BELAYA, O.S.; YEMEL'YANOVA, O.I.; VEL'VOVSKAYA, R.I.;  
RUMYANTSEVA, I.V.; VEYTSMAN, R.Ye.; OLEYNIKOVA, Ye.A.; CHERNIYAVSKAYA,  
K.L.; VOLINA, L.Ye.; VARNAVITSKAYA, S.M.

Investigation of the role of serological types of the coli bacillus  
in the etiology of acute intestinal diseases of young children. *Pediatrics*  
37 no.5:10-16 My '59. (MIRA 12:8)

1. Iz Khar'kovskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta vaktsin i  
syvorotok imeni Mechnikova (dir. - kand. biolog. nauk G.P. Cherkas)  
Khar'kovskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta okhrany materinstva  
i detstva (dir. - kand. med. nauk A.I. Kornilova) i 21-y detskoy in-  
feksionnoy bol'nitsy (glavnyy vrach I.M. Chervontsev).

(ENTERITIS, in inf. & child

E. coli, etiol. role of different serotypes (Rus))

(ESCHERICHIA COLI, infect.

enteritis in inf., etiol. role of different serotypes (Rus))

- [illegible]

CHERNYAVSKAYA, L.

Increasing the durability of thin-sheet mill rolls. Met. i  
gornorud. prom. no.1:74-75 Ja-F '63. (MIRA 16:4)

(Rolls(Iron mills))

KHEFMSDORF, L., nauchnyy rabotnik; KHOKH, G., nauchnyy rabotnik;  
CHERNYAVSKAYA, L. [translator]

Behavior of transistors in presence of weak signals at temperatures ranging from  $-60^{\circ}\text{C}$  to  $+60^{\circ}\text{C}$ . Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; elektromekh. 5 no.6:650-658 '62. (MIRA 15:10)

1. Vyssheye elektrotekhnicheskoye uchilishche g. Il'menau, Germanskoy Demokraticheskoy Respubliki.

(Transistors)

1ST AND 2ND ORDERS										1ST AND 2ND ORDERS									
CHERNYUSKAYA, L. F.																			
PROCESSING AND PROPERTIES INDEX																			
<p>Fire and health hazards in the Ishimbaev refinery. P. I. Tsyganok and L. F. Chernyuskaya. <i>Neftnaya Khim.</i> 1939, No. 1, 34-40. A discussion of the effect of S compounds on the refinery equipment. Particular emphasis is given to the formation of pyrophoric FeS in the refinery equipment as well as in iron parts in the sewers and in the soil where iron nails, etc., are buried. No remedies are recommended. Spontaneous fires were extinguished with water. A. A. Hochstetler</p>																			
ASB-11A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION																			
REGIONAL LITERATURE										REGIONAL LITERATURE									
1ST AND 2ND ORDERS										1ST AND 2ND ORDERS									

YATROV, Sergey Nikolayevich. Prinimala uchastiye: CHEERNYAVSKAYA, L.F.,  
kand.tekhn.nauk. SERB-SERBINA, N.N., kand.khim.nauk, retsenzent;  
GEYMAN, M.A., red.; DUBROVINA, N.D., vedushchiy red.; TROPIMOV,  
A.V., tekhn.red.

[Drilling fluids] Promyvochnye zhidkosti v burenni skvazhin.  
Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo neft. i gorno-toplivnoi lit-ry,  
1960. 312 p. (MIRA 13:12)

1. Institut fizicheskoy khimii AN SSSR (for Serb-Serbina).  
(Drilling fluids)

36934  
S/081/62/000/007/026/033  
B168/B101

11.9700  
AUTHORS: Sanin, P. I., Sher, V. V., Chernyavskaya, L. F., Melent'yeva,  
N. V., Glukhoded, I. S.

TITLE: Dialkyldithiophosphates of metals as anti-oxidants for  
lubricating oils

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, no. 7, 1962, 548, abstract  
7M184 (Sb. "Prisadki k maslam i toplivam". M.,  
Gostoptekhizdat, 1961, 85-94)

TEXT: The influence of dialkyldithiophosphates of metals of different  
structures (in the form of industrial additives  $\Delta\Phi$ -1 (DF-1),  $\Delta\Phi$ -2 (DF-2),  
 $\Delta\Phi$ -5 (DF-5),  $\Delta\Phi$ -8 (DF-8),  $\Delta\Phi$ -9 (DF-9),  $\Delta\Phi$ -10 (DF-10),  $\Delta\Phi$ -11 (DF-11),  
and  $\Delta\Phi$ -12 (DF-12)) on the oxidation of oil AC-8 (DS-8) (from sulfur-  
containing petroleums) and its hydrocarbon fractions, separated  
chromatographically, was investigated. Oxidation of the oil was determined  
from oxygen absorption in a closed system. The anti-oxidant action of the  
dialkyldithiophosphates in the paraffin-naphthene fraction was considerable  
at test temperatures of 120-150°C; it depended on the structure of the

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Dialkyldithiophosphates of ...

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additive and falling as the temperature rose, to reach a negligible value at 200°C. The additive DF-1 (barium dialkyldithiophosphate with the alkyls C<sub>20</sub>-C<sub>24</sub>) was found to be the most powerful anti-oxidant, having an effectiveness roughly equal to that of ionol. In the paraffin-naphthene fraction the additives of sulfonate type (азнии-4 (aznii-4) washing component of азнии-5 (aznii-5) and ПМС<sub>Я</sub> (PMS<sub>Ya</sub>)) and of alkylphenolate type (ВНИИ НП-350 (vnii np-350)) did not greatly reduce the rate of oxidation. Much more active in the same fraction of oil were the additives of alkylphenolate type, which also contain sulfur or phosphorus in the form of sulfides and dithiophosphates (цнатим-339 (tsiatim-339), Паранокс-56А (Paranox-56A), ВНИИ НП-360 (vnii np-360), ВНИИ НП-361 (vnii np-361), ИП-22к (IP-22k), although their effectiveness was lower than that of additive DF-1. The additive DF-1 did not reduce the rate of oxidation of oil DS-8, which contains natural inhibitors and is sufficiently stable without additives. The oil becomes unstable in the presence of metals (Cu, Fe and CuO), when the natural inhibitors are not sufficiently effective. The inhibitor DF-1 passivated the metals and raised the stability of the oil to approximately the same value as in the absence of metals.

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]  
Card 2/2

40285  
S/081/62/000/014/025/039  
B166/B144

11.9700  
AUTHORS: Sanin, P. I., Chernyavskaya, L. F., Sher, V. V.,  
Melent'yeva, N. V.

TITLE: On the mechanism of the detergent action of additives

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, no. 14, 1962, 536, abstract  
14M237 (Sb. "Prisadki k maslam i toplivam." M.,  
Gostoptekhnizdat, 1961, 174 - 184)

TEXT: The action of dialkyl-dithio phosphates of Ni ((I) di-n-butyl-, di-n-decyl- and di-n-octadecyl thiophosphate) as model detergent additives to motor oils was studied. Surface tension isotherms were taken of solutions of (I) in benzene and heptane on the solvent - water interface; also adsorption isotherms of (I) on carbon black suspended in toluene. These isotherms show that I are surfactants and are adsorbed both on the hydrocarbon - water interface and on the surface of carbon black. Comparison of electron microscope photographs (magnification x 15,700) of carbon black collected from its suspensions in toluene with and without (I) shows that (I) prevent agglutination of particles of carbon black,

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On the mechanism of the...

or that they separate large carbon black aggregates which have already agglutinated. The maximum number of molecules of I adsorbed by one particle of thermal black or channel black is calculated from the average diameter of the particles of carbon black in suspension, determined from the photograph (720 Å for thermal black and 306 Å for channel black), and from the maximum quantity of adsorbed (I); the following respective values being obtained:  $47.7 \cdot 10^7$  and  $10.2 \cdot 10^4$  molecules for di-n-butyl-dithio phosphate,  $20.5 \cdot 10^7$  and  $7.3 \cdot 10^4$  molecules for di-n-decyl-dithio phosphate,  $17.5 \cdot 10^7$  and  $5.7 \cdot 10^4$  molecules for di-n-dioctadecyl-dithio phosphate. The stabilization of a suspension of carbon black in toluene in the presence of (I) was studied by determining the full sedimentation time of the carbon black when at rest, or by centrifuging and determining the change in the concentration of carbon black in suspension with time. It was found that (I) have a considerable stabilizing effect even at a concentration of 0.1%, whereas the disulphide  $[(C_{18}H_{37}O)_2P(S)S^-]_2$ , which has a similar structure, produces almost none of this effect and imparts

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On the mechanism of the...

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no detergent properties to motor oils. Di-n-octadecyl-dithio phosphate of Zn is considerably less active as a stabilizer of a suspension of carbon black than di-n-octadecyl-dithio phosphate of Ni, which corresponds to their relative detergent efficiency in motor oils. It is concluded that detergent additives, which should more correctly be called dispersive additives, in motor oils are adsorbed on the surfaces of oil-insoluble particles which form when the oil is working, whereby they prevent these particles flocculating and also prevent their deposition on parts of the engine. 31 references. See also RZhKhim, 1962, 5M219. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

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S/065/61/000/004/011/011  
E194/E284

AUTHORS: Chernyavskaya, L. F. and Foyt, I. F.  
TITLE: A Comparison of Various Methods of Determining the Corrosivity of Engine Lubricants  
PERIODICAL: Khimiya i tekhnologiya topliv i masel, 1961, No. 4, pp. 70-72  
TEXT: The corrosivity of engine lubricants is at present determined by the method of Yu. A. Pinkevich (ГОСТ 5162-49 (GOST 5162-49)) and the НАМИ (NAMI) method of determining the potential corrosivity ГОСТ 8245-56 (GOST 8245-56) which was developed by K. S. Ramay. In both methods the corrosivity is expressed in terms of loss of weight ( $\text{g/m}^2$ ) of lead plates exposed periodically to the action of oil and air. In the first method the air temperature is lower than the oil temperature ( $140^\circ\text{C}$ ) and in the second method the oil and air are at the same temperature ( $140^\circ\text{C}$ ). In both methods during the test the oil is oxidized by oxygen of the air and the oxidation products are the main cause of the metal corrosion. The present work was undertaken to compare the two methods and to explore the possibilities of using

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S/065/61/000/004/011/011  
E194/E284

# A Comparison of Various Methods of Determining the Corrosivity of Engine Lubricants

the NAMI method to assess the anti-corrosion properties of additives. The tests were made on machine oil grade **СУ** (SU), engine oils Avtol-10 and **АС-5** (AS-5) at temperatures of 140 and 150°C. The corrosivity was measured after 5, 10, 15, 20 and 25 hours. The results of determination of potential corrosivity of oil at 140 and 150°C are given in Fig. 1. In this figure the corrosivity in g/m<sup>2</sup> is plotted on the y axis, and the time in hours on the x axis, the white circles correspond to 140°C and the black to 150°C. Curve 1 corresponds to machine oil grade **СУ** (SU), curve 2 to Avtol-10 and curve 3 to AS-5. The results show that the NAMI method give results which are close to those obtained by the Pinkevich method and the test takes only ten hours instead of 50. In the NAMI tests oxidation is more rapid because there is better contact between oil and air. The NAMI method has also been proposed to determine the actual corrosivity of lubricants. In determining the actual corrosivity the formation of corrosive compounds is practically excluded, the lead sheet and oil are

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# A Comparison of Various Methods of Determining the Corrosivity of Engine Lubricants

heated to a temperature of 140°C in a closed vessel for thirty minutes and consequently corrosion is mainly due to corrosive substances already present in the oil. The results are plotted in Fig. 2 in which the y axis gives corrosivity mg/10 cm<sup>2</sup> and the x axis acid number mg KOH/g Curve 1 relates to machine oil grade SU, Curve 2 to the same plus Paranox, Curve 3 to the same plus additive ЦИАТИМ-339(TsIATIM-339), Curve 4 to the same plus АЗНИИ-4(AzNII-4) and Curve 5 to the same plus additive АФ-1 (DF-1) It will be seen that for the given concentrations of oleic acid in the machine oil grade SU all the additives reduce the corrosive tendency. The curves for the oils with various additives are of different shape and differ from the curve of the straight oil. It is concluded that the method recommended may be used not only to characterize the actual corrosivity of oils but also the influence of various additives on the corrosivity. There are 2 figures and 2 tables.

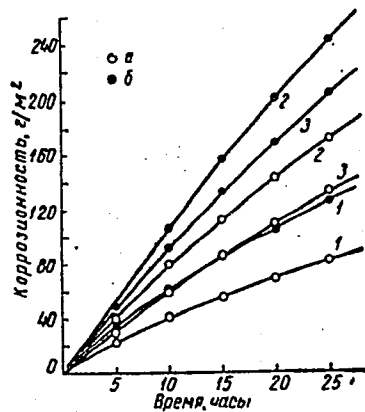
ASSOCIATION: In-t neftekhimicheskogo sinteza AN SSSR  
(Institute of Petrochemical Synthesis AS USSR)

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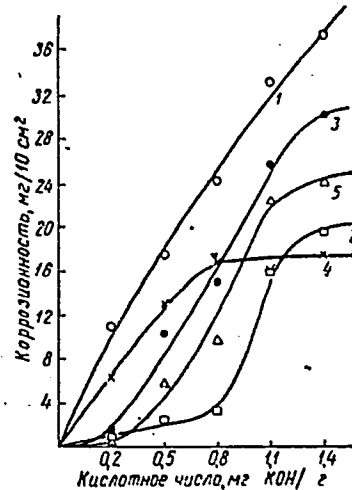
A Comparison of Various Methods of Determining the Corrosivity of Engine Lubricants

Fig. 1



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Fig. 2





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25783

S/020/61/139/002/013/017

B103/B220

11,9700

AUTHORS: Sanin, P. I., Sher, V. V., Chernyavskaya, L. F., and  
Melent'yeva, N. V.

TITLE: Antioxidants of the type of dialkyl dithio phosphates of  
metals

PERIODICAL: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Doklady, v. 139, no. 2, 1961, 393-395

TEXT: In continuation of their previous papers (P. I. Sanin, V. V. Sher, Ref. 1: DAN 107, no. 4, 551 (1956) and P. I. Sanin, V. V. Sher, Ref. 2: Khim. i tekhnol. topliv i masel, no. 3, 38 (1956)) the authors publish the results of their studies regarding dialkyl dithio phosphates (DP) of metals as antioxidants of hydrocarbons in lubricating oils. The anti-oxidizing activity of DP of metals of different structures was studied and the influence of certain factors on the oxidation process in the presence of these additions was shown. Table 1 shows the structure of the synthetic additions. The additions DP-1, DP-2, and DP-12 are barium dialkyl dithio phosphates while the others are zinc dialkyl dithio phosphates. High-molecular alcohols produced by direct oxidation of the paraffin of fraction

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Antioxidants of the type of dialkyl ...

330-390°C were used to obtain DP-1 and DP-5. Alcohols produced by oxidation of the paraffin fraction 270-330°C were used to obtain DP-2. The molecular weight of the alcohols corresponded to  $C_{20} - C_{24}$  and  $C_{16} - C_{20}$ . DP-8 was obtained based on secondary octyl alcohol, n-octanol-2, the additions DP-9 and DP-12 based on the primary octyl alcohol, 2-ethyl hexanol. DP-10 as well as DP-11 were produced from two alcohols and contained, thus, radicals of different structure. Mainly, paraffin-naphthene hydrocarbons were oxidized which had been isolated from the oil distilled of sulfur-containing naphtha by adsorption chromatography. The oxidation of the hydrocarbons was determined based on the absorption of oxygen in the closed system. All DP of metals slacken more or less the oxidation rate of the hydrocarbons, thus, they can be termed typical antioxidants. The activity of the antioxidants varies, however, dependent on the structure of the hydrocarbon radicals and the nature of the metals. Barium DP containing secondary hydrocarbon radicals proved to be the most active ones. Fig. 1 shows results of the oxidation of paraffin-naphthene hydrocarbons at different temperatures in the presence of DP-1 (high-molecular barium DP). The DP antioxidants show their highest activity at temperatures up to 150°C.

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Antioxidants of the type of dialkyl ...

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On transition to higher temperatures the activity of the antioxidants is reduced, probably due to thermal decomposition. The optimum concentrations of various additions amounted to 0.75-2.5% at the conditions mentioned. The oil where-from unstable paraffin-naphthene hydrocarbons were isolated, contained also monocyclic and bicyclic aromatic hydrocarbons and sulfur compounds. Certain aromatic hydrocarbons are natural antioxidants for the unstable oil hydrocarbons. Therefore, the oil itself is highly stable. The natural inhibitors contained in the oil paralyze the action of synthetic DP antioxidants. In these circumstances, the effect of the latter on the oxidation process of the oil itself is negligible. It should be borne in mind that metals and their oxides (Fe, Cu, CuO) represent catalysts of the oxidation of hydrocarbons. It is proved that the oil becomes poorly stable in the presence of metals, although it contains natural inhibitors. The catalytic action of metals can be reduced or eliminated by the use of DP of metals. The addition of DP-1 increased for instance the stability of the oil in the presence of metals. Apparently DP are adsorbed as surface-active substances on the metallic surface and show, thus, a direct positive effect on the stability of the oil on oxidation of the latter by atmospheric oxygen. [Abstracter's note: Essentially complete translation.] There are

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Antioxidants of the type of dialkyl ...

1 figure, 1 table, and 2 Soviet-bloc references.

ASSOCIATION: Institut neftekhimicheskogo sinteza Akademii nauk SSSR  
(Institute of Petrochemical Synthesis, Academy of Sciences  
USSR)

PRESENTED: February 8, 1961 by A. V. Topchiyev, Academician

SUBMITTED: February 7, 1961

Table 1. Structure of additions of the type of dialkyl dithio phosphate salts.

Legend: (1) denomination of the addition; (2) formula,  $AD \neq DP$ .

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B130/B101

AUTHORS: Sanin, P. I., Chernyavskaya, L. F., Sher, V. V., and  
Melent'yeva, N. V.

TITLE: Synthetic dispergator-type additives

PERIODICAL: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Doklady, v. 140, no. 1, 1961, 176-178

TEXT: The washing effect of additives to lubricating oil is explained here by their adsorption on the insoluble particles of the oil suspension. Thus, dispersion and stabilization of the suspension are achieved. Most of the tests were made with polyfunctional additives of the Ni-dialkyl dithiophosphate type (I).  $[(C_{18}H_{37}O)_2PSS]_2Ni$  has excellent washing properties, as shown by P. I. Sanin and V. V. Sher (Khimiya i tekhnologiya topliv i masel, no. 3, 38 (1957)). Carbon black suspended in toluene containing a certain quantity of (I) was used as a model suspension. The quantity of (I) adsorbed on carbon black was calculated indirectly by determining the quantity of (I) remaining dissolved, after adsorption equilibrium had been reached and the carbon black separated. The

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Synthetic dispergator-type additives

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difficulty of determining the slight additives in the dilute hydrocarbon solutions was overcome as follows: After toluene had been separated (I) was decomposed with a mixture of nitric and sulfuric acids, and the nickel was determined colorimetrically with dimethyl glyoxime. The results of adsorption of various (I) on carbon black are illustrated in Fig. 1. The quantity of adsorbed (I) as a function of its equilibrium concentration is a typical adsorption isotherm. This also proves that (I) is actually adsorbed on carbon black. Electron micrographs of the carbon-black preparations show that about  $6 \cdot 10^4$  molecules of Ni-di-n-octodecyl dithiophosphate were adsorbed on one particle of carbon black. Owing to the adsorption, the carbon-black particles are covered by a layer of (I) molecules oriented with their hydrocarbon group toward the oil medium. Consequently, the oleophily of the particles increases, and the suspension becomes more stable. The surface of the particles of different types of carbon black is inhomogeneous and more or less oxidized. The polar groups of (I) are adsorbed on carbon black owing to oxidation, and, consequently, the non-polar hydrocarbon groups are oriented toward the oil medium. The stabilization of the suspension was either studied

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Synthetic dispergator-type additives

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by sedimentation or centrifugation the carbon black or determined by measuring the optical density of the carbon-black concentration as a function of time. There are 1 figure and 10 references: 6 Soviet and 4 non-Soviet. The two references to English-language publications read as follows: A. R. Badeley, A. H. Nisson, F. H. Garner, J. Inst. Petrol., 35, No. 303, 141 (1949); F. H. Garner, C. W. Nutta, M. F. Mohtadi, J. Inst. Petrol., 36, No. 317, 292 (1950); *ibid.* 39, no. 358, 677 (1953).

ASSOCIATION: Institut neftekhimicheskogo-sinteza Akademii nauk SSSR  
(Institute of Petrochemical Synthesis of the Academy of  
Sciences USSR)

PRESENTED: April 8, 1961, by A. V. Topchiyev, Academician

SUBMITTED: April 4, 1961

Fig. 1. Adsorption isotherms of Ni-dialkyl dithiophosphates on carbon black. Suspension of carbon black in toluene. The concentration of carbon black is 0.00061%. Legend: (1) Ni-di-n-octadecyl dithiophosphate;

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KOTAL', Miroslav, kand.tekhn.nauk (Praga, Chekhoslovakiya); CHERNIAVSKAYA,  
L.F. [translator]

Calculation of ferromagnetic fields using a finite difference  
technique. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.; elektromekh. 6 no.2:143-157 '63.  
(MIRA 16:4)

(Ferrates)

(Magnetic fields)

(Differential equations)



ACCESSION NR: AP4017576

S/0065/64/000/003/0062/0066

AUTHORS: Sanin, P.I.; Sher, V.V.; Chernyavskaya, L.F.; Melent'yeva, N.V.; Komissarova, N.I.

TITLE: Stability of oils containing antioxidant and additives of the sulfonate type.

SOURCE: Khimiya i tekhnol. topliv i masel, no. 3, 1964, 62-66

TOPIC TAGS: oil antioxidant, oil additive, oil, engine oil, lubricating oil

ABSTRACT: In view of the ever increasing use of sulfonate additives (which in themselves are not antioxidants but merely dispersers) to lubricating oils (of the DS-11 type), the authors undertook a study of additives and their combined action with different antioxidants. DS-11 is an oil selectively drawn from eastern, sulfur-rich crudes. Its paraffin-naphthene fraction has a molecular weight of 404,  $\rho_{40}^{20} = 0.8627$ ,  $n_D^{20} = 1.4740$ , oil viscosity  $v_{100} = 66.8$  cst;  $v_{100} = 11.35$  cst. The additives studied were: (1) SB-3 (barium sulfonate) and antioxidants DF-1 (barium dialkyldithiophosphate),

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Cord

ACCESSION NR: AP4017576

(2) DF-11 (zinc dialkyldithiophosphate), (3) AN-22k (calcium dithiophosphate), (4) V-353 (free dialkylphenyldithiophosphoric acid), and (5) NG-183a (interaction product of terpenes and phosphorus penta-sulfide neutralized with calcium oxide). Their stability was evaluated according to oxygen absorption in a closed system at 150C. It was found that the above antioxidants range according to decreasing activity: DF-11, DF-1, AN-22k, B-353, NG-183a. At great oxidation depth, only the first two increase oil stability. Orig. art. has: 4 figures.

ASSOCIATION: None

SUBMITTED: 00

DATE ACQ: 23Mar64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: OH, FL

NR REF SOV: 001

OTHER: 000

Card

2/2

L 45816-66	EWI(m)/T	DJ/WE	(A)	SOURCE CODE: UR/0204/66/006/001/0112/0114
ACC NR: AP6020392				
AUTHOR: Sanin, P. I.; Chernyavskaya, L. F.; Sher, V. V.; Komissarova, N. I.; Bogomolov, V. M.				30 B
ORG: Institute of Petrochemical Synthesis im. A. V. Topchiyev, AN SSSR (Institut neftekhimicheskogo sinteza AN SSSR)				
TITLE: Apparatus for oxidizing organic liquids with automatic compensation for consumed oxygen and its recording				
SOURCE: Neftekhimiya, v. 6, no. 1, 1966, 112-114				
TOPIC TAGS: chemical laboratory <sup>apparatus,</sup> <del>apparatus</del> , oxidation kinetics				
ABSTRACT: A circulation-type unit was constructed for the liquid-phase oxidation of organic liquids ( <u>hydrocarbons</u> , <u>lubricating oils</u> and other petroleum products) at various temperatures and atmospheric pressure, with automatic recording and compensation for the oxygen consumed in the reaction. The unit is convenient to operate and gives reproducible results. It can be used for studying the oxidation kinetics of hydrocarbons (and other compounds), for determining the stability of petroleum products, and for the comparative evaluation of the effectiveness of various <u>antioxidants</u> . Experimental data showed that the unit can be used to obtain kinetic data over a wide range of oxidation rates (oxygen absorption rates). Orig. art. has: 3 figures.				
SUB CODE: 07/ SUBM DATE: 12Mar65/ ORIG REF: 001/ OTH REF: 001				
Card 1/1				UDC: 542.943.084

CHERNYAVSKAYA, L.L., sanitarnyy vrach

Preventive sanitary supervision in planning and building machine-  
tractor stations in Tomsk Province. Gig. i san. 21 no. 4:38-40  
Ap '56. (MLRA 9:7)

1. Iz Tomskoy oblastnoy sanitarno-epidemiologicheskoy stantsii  
(AGRICULTURE  
hyg. aspects of construction of tractor stations in Russia  
Rus))

CHERNYAVSKAYA, L.L. (Tomsk)

Assimilation of certain food products following gastrectomy.  
Klin.med. 39 no.2:74-78 F '61. (MIRA 14:3)

1. Iz kafedry gosspital'noy khirurgii (zav. - prof. A.G. Savinykh)  
i kafedry patofiziologii (zav. - prof. D.I. Gol'dberg) Tomskogo  
meditsinskogo instituta.  
(DIGESTION) (PROTEIN METABOLISM) (FAT METABOLISM)

CHEKRYAVENKAYA, I.I.

Diet for patients undergone total gastrectomy. Vop. pit. 24 no.2:60-63  
Mr-Apr '65. (MIRA 18:9)

1. Kafedra gosptal'noy khirurgii (zav. - deystvitel'nyy chlen  
AMN SSSR prof. A.G.Savinykh), patofiziologii (zav. - prof. D.I.  
Gol'dberg) Tomskogo meditsinskogo instituta i kafedra anatomii  
i fiziologii (zav. - dotsent A.A.Gubin) Tomskogo pedagogicheskogo  
instituta.

*CHERNYAVSKAYA, L.N.*

VOLOVICH, N.I.; KRASOVITSKAYA, A.M.; ZLATOPOL'SKAYA, R.D.; MIKULINSKAYA, R.M.;  
PETRENKO, M.D.; ZHUK, A.S.; *CHERNYAVSKAYA, L.N.*; GOL'DENBERG, R.A.

Studies on the efficiency of enteral immunization against dysentery  
with poly-antigen immunogen; authors' abstract, Zhur.mikrobiol.epid.  
i immun. no.8:32-33 Ag '54. (MLRA 7:9)

1. Iz Khar'kovskogo instituta vaktsin i syvorotok imeni Mechnikova  
(dir.kandidat biologicheskikh nauk G.P.Cherkas) i Khar'kovskoy  
gorodskoy sanitarno-epidemiologicheskoy stantsii (glavnyy vrach  
A.I.Stul'nikov)

(DYSENTERY, BACILLARY, prevention and control,

\*poly-antigen immunogen)

(ANTIGENS AND ANTIBODIES,

\*poly-antigen immunogen in prev. of bacillary dysentery)

CHERNYAVS'KA L. N.

STEPANYUK, T.I.; ~~CHERNYAVS'KA~~, L.N.

Combined effect of the antibiotics synthomycin, biomycin and sanasine on dysentery bacilli. Mikrobiol.zhur. 18 no.4:27-31 '56. (MLRA 10:2)

1. Z kharkivs'kogo medichnogo institutu, kafedra mikrobiologii.  
(ANTIBIOTICS, effects,  
chloramphenicol with biomycin & sanasine on Shigella  
dysenteriae (Uk))  
(SHIGELLA DYSENTERIAE, effect of drugs on,  
biomycin with chloramphenicol & sanasine (Uk))



KOROVITSKIY, Leonid Konstantinovich, prof.; GRIGORASHENKO,  
Aleksandr Yefimovich, dots.; STANKOV, Aleksandr  
Georgiyevich; CHERNYAVSKAYA, Larisa Vasil'yevna;  
GRINBERG, G.I., red.

[Toxoplasmosis; epidemiology, clinical aspects, treatment  
and prevention] Toksoplazmoz; epidemiologiya, klinika,  
terapiya i profilaktika. [By] L.K.Korovitskii i dr. Kiev,  
Gosmedizdat USSR, 1962. 187 p. (MIRA 18:6)

USSR / Zooparasitology. Mites and Insects  
Carriers of Disease Agents

G-4

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 20, 1958, 91084

Author : Chernyavskaya, M. A.  
Inst : Omsk Medical Institute  
Title : Algological Characteristics of Anophelogenic  
Reservoirs in the Irtysh River Valley

Orig Pub: Tr. Omskogo med. in-ta, 1957, No 21, 315-322

Abstract: A list of species and varieties of plankton and benthos algae found in the reservoirs of the Irtysh River Valley. The predominant species are given. Seasonal changes in the composition of algae species in different years. A list is presented of species of confervoid algae which forms a biocenosis with anopheles larvae. -- N. Ya. M.

Card 1/1

CHEERNYAVSKAYA, M. A., Candidate of Biol Sci (diss) -- "Phytoplankton and the phytobenthos of certain reservoirs of the flood plain of the Irtysh River in connection with the study of their sanitary qualities as sources of water supply and their anophelegenic significance". Omsk, 1959. 16 pp (Acad Sci Ukr SSR, Inst of Botany), 150 copies (KL, No 21, 1959, 114)

CHERNYAVSKAYA, M.A.

Morphology of *Lyngbya aestuarii* (Mert.) Liebm. Bot. mat. Otd.  
spor. rast. 15:15-19 Ja '62. (MIRA 15:10)  
(Isil'-Kult'-Algae)

STEPANYAN, Ye.P.; BUKHARIN, V.A.; CHERNYAVSKAYA, M.A.

Investigation of catechol amines in various organs of dogs under conditions of deep hypothermia. Biul. eksp. biol. i med. 56 no.9: 56-61 S '63. (MIRA 17:10)

1. Iz biokhimicheskoy laboratorii (zav. - prof. Ye.P. Stepanyan) i otdeleniya vrozhdennykh parakov (zav. V.I. Burakovskiy) Instituta serdechno-sosudistoy khirurgii (dir. - prof. S.A. Kolesnikov, nauchnyy rukovoditel' - akademik A.I. Bakulev) AMN SSSR. Predstavlena deystvitel'nyy chlenom AMN SSSR A.I. Bakulevym.

1. NAME OF THE AUTHOR (Last, first, middle)

2. DATE OF BIRTH (Month, day, year)

AUTHOR: Sevastian, Ye. P.

3. DATE OF DEATH (Month, day, year)

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Doklady\* 1967 1158 1159

4. DATE OF PUBLICATION (Month, day, year)

5. DATE OF DEATH (Month, day, year)

Card 1/3

L 8769-65

ACCESSION NR AP4007549

TESTS WERE RUN AT 100°C IN THE  
PRESENCE OF 10% WATER. THE  
RESULTS WERE AS FOLLOWS:  
1. THE FIRST TEST WAS RUN  
AT 100°C IN THE PRESENCE OF  
10% WATER. THE RESULTS WERE  
AS FOLLOWS:  
2. THE SECOND TEST WAS RUN  
AT 100°C IN THE PRESENCE OF  
10% WATER. THE RESULTS WERE  
AS FOLLOWS:  
3. THE THIRD TEST WAS RUN  
AT 100°C IN THE PRESENCE OF  
10% WATER. THE RESULTS WERE  
AS FOLLOWS:  
4. THE FOURTH TEST WAS RUN  
AT 100°C IN THE PRESENCE OF  
10% WATER. THE RESULTS WERE  
AS FOLLOWS:  
5. THE FIFTH TEST WAS RUN  
AT 100°C IN THE PRESENCE OF  
10% WATER. THE RESULTS WERE  
AS FOLLOWS:

ASSOCIATION: The results of the  
tests indicate that the  
association of the two  
components is not  
affected by the presence of  
water.

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/12/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000308620005-7

2 9769-65  
ACCESSION NR AP4007549

1 1000000 1000000

1000000 1000000 1000000

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/12/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000308620005-7"



24568

S/137/61/000/005/007/060  
A006/A106

18 3100

AUTHORS: Sinakevich, A.S., Chernyavskaya, M.Ya.

TITLE: Reduction roasting of tin containing dusts for the purpose of indium extraction

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Metallurgiya, no. 5, 1961, 18, abstract 5G143  
("Sb. nauchn. tr. Irkutskiy n.-i. in-t redk. met", 1959, no. 8, 265 - 271)

TEXT: The authors established optimum conditions of extracting In into sublimates during reduction roasting of Sn-containing dusts. The roasting temperature is 900 - 920°C, duration 4 hours, gas consumption 10 - 20 l/hour, weight of batch 400 - 800 g. Extraction of In into the sublimate is 85 - 89%, Sn 2 - 7%, Zn up to 70%.

G. S.

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 1/1

BODUNOV, B.A.; CHEFNYAVSKAYA, N.A.

Results of the use of galanthamine, ~~echinopsine~~ and peganine  
in myopathy and in the lesions of peripheral motoneurons.  
Trudy 1-go MMI 24:330--337 '63 (MIRA 17:3)

KUDZIN, Yu.K.; DAMASKINA, A.S.; CHERNYAVSKAYA, N.A.

Method of observing the growth of the corn plant (*Zea mays* L.)  
Bot.zhur. 45 no.6:867-870 Je '60. (MIRA 13:7)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut kukuruzy,  
Dnepropetrovsk.  
(Corn (Maize)) (Growth(Plants))

CHERNYAVSKAYA, N. A., CAND AGR SCI, "EFFECT OF <sup>trace</sup> ~~trace~~ ELE-  
MENTS OF MANGANESE AND BORON IN THE COMPOSITION OF DRILL  
ROW FERTILIZER <sup>upon</sup> ~~of~~ THE PRODUCTIVITY AND NOURISHMENT OF WINTER  
WHEAT IN THE STEPPE <sup>S</sup> ~~of~~ <sup>do</sup> ~~of~~ UKSSR." VORONEZH, 1961. (MIN OF AGR  
RSFSR, VORONEZH AGR INST). (KL, 3-61, 227).

KUDZIN, Yu.K., doktor sel'skokhoz. nauk; DAMASKINA, A.S., kand. sel'skokhoz. nauk; CHERNYAVSKAYA, N.A., kand. sel'skokhoz. nauk

Conditions of the initial nutrition and the yield of corn.  
Agrobiologiya no.5:774-775 S-0'63. (MIRA 17:5)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut kukuruzy,  
Dnepropetrovsk.

CHERNYAVSKAYA, N. B., YAKOVLEV, G. N., KURONITSY, B. V., and GREGORISHCHIKOVA, V. I.

"The Sulphate Method of Separating Plutonium and Neptunium," a paper  
presented at the Atoms for Peace Conference, Geneva, Switzerland, 1955

KURCHATOV, B.V., starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik-khimik; GREBENSHCHIKOVA,  
V.I., starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; CHERNYAVSKAYA, N.B.,  
nauchnyy sotrudnik; YAKOVLEV, G.N., nauchnyy sotrudnik

[Sulfate method for isolating plutonium and neptunium] Sul'fatnyi  
metod vydeleniia plutoniia i neptuniia. Moskva, 1955. 7 p.  
(Plutonium) (Neptunium) (MIRA 14:6)

GREBENSHCHIKOVA, V.I.; BRYZGALOVA, R.V.; CHERNYAVSKAYA, N.B.; BOBROVA, V.N.

Cocrystallization of small quantities of substances with crystalline  
precipitates. Radiokhimiia 1 no.1:11-21 '59. (MIRA 12:4)  
(Crystallization)



5(2), 21(5)  
AUTHORS:

Grebenshchikova, V. I., Chernyavskaya, N. B. SOV/78-4-4-39/44

TITLE:

Investigation of the Sulphate-method for Separating Transuranic Elements. Communication I (Issledovaniye sulfatnogo metoda vydsleniya transuranovykh elementov. Soobshcheniya I)

PERIODICAL:

Zhurnal neorganicheskoy khimii, 1959, Vol 4, Nr 4, pp 941-949 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

The authors synthesized the double sulphate of potassium and lanthanum with the composition  $K_3La(SO_4)_3$ . The double sulphates of potassium and plutonium, which are composed of  $K_6Pu(SO_4)_5$  and  $K_4Pu(SO_4)_4$ , were produced from  $K_2SO_4$  and  $Pu(NO_3)_4$ . The authors determined the solubility of  $K_3La(SO_4)_3$  and  $K_4Pu(SO_4)_4$  in 0.19 and 0.38 molar potassium sulphate solution. It was shown that plutonium is coprecipitated with  $K_3La(SO_4)_3$ . The experimental results of coprecipitation are contained in tables 5-8, which indicate that plutonium is completely precipitated, plutonium distribution being not homogeneous in crystals. A precipitate of anomalous mixed crystals is formed

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Investigation of the Sulphate-method for Separating Transuranic Elements  
Communication I

SOV/78-4-4-39/44

by plutonium and lanthanum. The distribution coefficient of  $\text{Pu}^{4+}$  decreases with increasing concentration of potassium sulphate in the solution. The crystallization coefficients  $D$  of the systems  $\text{K}_3\text{La}(\text{SO}_4)_3$ - $\text{K}_4\text{Pu}(\text{SO}_4)_4$  and  $\text{K}_3\text{La}(\text{SO}_4)_3$ - $\text{K}_x\text{Am}(\text{SO}_4)_y$  were determined and are given in figures 4 and 5. The coprecipitation of americium with potassium-lanthanum double sulphate was investigated, and it was found that the distribution of Am between the solid and liquid phase is similar to that of plutonium. The dependence of the distribution coefficient of americium on the concentration of potassium sulphate and americium in the solution was investigated at  $20^\circ$ . The results are contained in table 9. It was stated that the distribution coefficient of americium is independent of the concentration of potassium sulphate. The coprecipitation of  $\text{Am}^{3+}$  and  $\text{Pu}^{4+}$  with the macrocomponent is explained by the formation of complex ions in the solution. The complex  $\text{Pu}(\text{SO}_4)_4^{2-}$  is formed by plutonium in the solution. The optimum conditions of the separation of both elements by the sulphate method may be de-

Card 2/3

Investigation of the Sulphate-method for Separating Transuranic Elements  
Communication I

SOV/78-4-4-39/44

terminated from data on the distribution coefficients of Am and Pu. By single precipitation 97-98% plutonium, rendered impure by 6-8% of the americium content, may be obtained from the solution. Plutonium is completely purified from americium by several precipitations. The results are important in analytical chemistry for explaining the mechanism of precipitations. The distribution of  $\text{Pu}^{4+}$  and  $\text{Am}^{3+}$  in the presence of both in a solution which contains  $\text{K}_3\text{La}(\text{SO}_4)_3$  is given in a table. The conditions of synthesis and the composition of the double sulphates of potassium and lanthanum as well as of potassium and plutonium are listed in two tables. The solubility of  $\text{K}_3\text{La}(\text{SO}_4)_3$  and  $\text{K}_4\text{Pu}(\text{SO}_4)_4$  in  $\text{K}_2\text{SO}_4$  solutions is also tabulated. Table 1 contains data of publications on the separation of  $\text{Am}^{3+}$  and  $\text{Pu}^{4+}$  on the double sulphate of potassium and lanthanum. There are 5 figures, 10 tables, and 4 Soviet references.

SUBMITTED:

November 22, 1957

Card 3/3

5(2)

AUTHORS:

Lipovskiy, A. A., Chernyavskaya, N. B.

SOV/78-4-10-12/40

TITLE:

Spectrophotometric Investigation of the Formation of Sulphuric Acid Complex Hydrides of  $\text{Pu}^{\text{IV}}$  in Nitric Acid Solution

PERIODICAL:

Zhurnal neorganicheskoy khimii, 1959, Vol 4, Nr 10, pp 2244-2247 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

The transuranic elements can be precipitated by potassium- or lanthanum sulphate. The exact form of the complex ions of  $\text{Pu}^{\text{IV}}$  has hitherto not been known. Therefore the investigation mentioned in the title was carried out in solutions of 1.5 normal nitric acid. Since the absorption spectra of the transuranic elements change in dependence on the composition of the solution, spectrophotometric methods (spectrophotometer of SF-2M type) could be applied. As can be seen in figure 1, on addition of  $\text{K}_2\text{SO}_4$  a considerable change of the spectrum occurs. In order to find the form of the complex ions of  $\text{Pu}^{\text{IV}}$ , the dependence of the molar extinction coefficient of some absorption bands on the concentration of the potassium sulphate was illustrated graphically (Fig 2). In a similar way B. G. Pozhar-skiy and V. V. Fomin had proceeded in the investigation of the

Card 1/2

SOV/78-4-10-12/40

Spectrophotometric Investigation of the Formation of Sulphuric Acid Complex  
Hydrides of Pu<sup>IV</sup> in Nitric Acid Solution

complex compounds of Pu<sup>IV</sup> in sulphuric acid. It was found that plutonium forms a continuous series of sulphuric acid complexes. The rapid variation of the intensity of the absorption bands by small additions of sulphate ion already indicates the high stability of sulphuric acid complexes in nitric acid solution. This must be considered in the spectrophotometric determination of Pu<sup>IV</sup> in nitric acid, since the presence of small amounts of sulphate ions significantly influences the molar extinction coefficient of the absorption bands  $\lambda = 476 \text{ m}\mu$ . The authors express their gratitude to V. I. Grebenshchikova for valuable advice. There are 2 figures and 4 references, 3 of which are Soviet.

SUBMITTED: July 2, 1958

Card 2/2

GREBENSHCHIKOVA, V.I.; CHERNYAVSKAYA, N.B.

Coprecipitation of  $\text{Am}^{3+}$  with potassium and lanthanum double  
sulfate in sulfuric acid. Radiokhimiia 3 no.6:650-653 '61.  
(MIRA 14:12)

(Potassium lanthanum sulfate)  
(Americium)



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APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/12/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000308620005-7"



FLISSKIY, M.M.; VESELOVSKAYA, I.Ye.; DZHAGATSPANYAN, R.V.; CHERNYAVSKAYA, O.V.

Anodic process on graphite in the electrolysis of sodium chloride  
in the presence of sulfate ions. Zhur.prikl.khim. 34 no.11:2483-  
2487 N '61. (MIRA 15:1)

(Sodium chloride)

(Electrolysis)

(Sulfates)

17(2)

SOV/16-59-9-29/47

AUTHOR:

Chernyavskaya, R.M.

TITLE:

Using the Phage Titer Increase Reaction for the Diagnosis of  
Dysentery. Author's Summary

PERIODICAL:

Zhurnal mikrobiologii, epidemiologii i immunobiologii, 1959,  
Nr 9, pp 124 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

The work was undertaken to prove a method of simultaneous and rapid identification of *Shigella flexneri*, *Shigella newcastle* and *Shigella sonnei*, using the phage titer increase reaction. The method was the one developed by Timakov and Gol'dfarb. The author recommends the method (which uses trivalent dysentery indicator phage) for general use.

Card 1/2

SOV/16-59-9-29/47  
Using the Phage Titer Increase Reaction for the Diagnosis of Dysentery. Author's  
Summary

ASSOCIATION: Moldavskiy institut epidemiologii, mikrobiologii i gigiyeny (Mol-  
davian Institute of Epidemiology, Microbiology and Hygiene)

SUBMITTED: October 31, 1958

Card 2/2

LYAKHOVICH, K.G.; SOBOLEVA, K.P.; STARIKOVA, K.S.; TARKOV, M.I.;  
CHERNYAVSKAYA, R.M.; SHOR, R.S.

Causes of the low survival rate of diphtheria bacteria. Zdra-  
vookhranenie 3 no.2:29-33 Mr-Apr '60. (MIRA 13:7)

1. Iz Moldavskogo instituta epidemiologii, mikrobiologii i  
gigiyeny (direktor K.N. Yezhov) i infektsionnoy bol'nitsy g.  
Kishineva (glavnyy vrach Z.P. Kiseleva).  
(DIPHTHERIA--BACTERIOLOGY)

Change of corrosion resistance of tempered  
// Standard

CHERNYAVSKAYA, S.G.

ZLOBINSKIY, Boris Mikhaylovich; ZOLOTNITSKIY, N.D., doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk, professor, redaktor; KHUTORSKAYA, Ye.S., redaktor; TRUKHANOV, A.A., professor, doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk, retsenzent; SHAL'NEV, V.G., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk, dotsent, retsenzent; ~~CHERNYAVSKAYA, S.G.~~, kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk, retsenzent; EVENSON, I.M., tekhnicheskii redaktor

[Principles of safety engineering; general course for students in metallurgical schools] Osnovy tekhniki bezopasnosti; obshchii kurs dlia studentov metallurgicheskikh spetsial'nostei vuzov. Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo lit-ry po chernoi i tsvetnoi metallurgii, 1956. 219 p.

(Metallurgy--Safety measures)

(MIRA 9:3)

*Chernyavs'ka, S.G.*  
USSR/Transformation in Solid Bodies.

E-6

Abs Jour : Referat Zhur - Fizika, No 5, 1957, 11765  
Author : Starodubov, K.F., Chernyavs'ka, S.G.  
Inst : Institute of Ferrous Metallurgy, Academy of Sciences,  
Ukrainian SSR.  
Title : Change in the Dispersion of Carbides During the Tempering  
of Quenched Steel.  
Orig Pub : Dopovidi AN URSR, 1956, No 3, 259-262  
Abstract : Using a photolorimetric procedure, developed by the au-  
thors, a study is made of the change in the degree of dis-  
persion of the carbides as a function of the tempering  
time of quenched steel. A horizontal section in the inter-  
val from 275 to 425° and a steeply rising section in the  
interval of 425 -- 525° were established on the curves  
that show the dependence of the change in the intensity of

Card 1/2

USSR/Transformation in Solid Bodies.

E-6

Abs Jour : Referat Zhur - Fizika, No 5, 1957, 11765

the color of solutions of shavings of the specimens in nitric acid on the tempering temperature. To explain the noticed effect, considerations are employed concerning the speed of diffusion during the process of carbon coagulation.

Card 2/2



S/148/61/000/004/003/008  
E073/E535

**AUTHORS:** Chernyavskaya, S.G. and Kedrin, I.D.

**TITLE:** Microscopic investigation of the martensitic transformation in steel 1X18H9T (1Kh18N9T) during deep cooling

**PERIODICAL:** Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy. Chernaya metallurgiya, no.4, 1961, pp.89-92

**TEXT:** Specimens 15 mm long and 13 mm in diameter of steel of the following composition were studied: 0.10% C, 0.68% Si, 1.31% Mn, 0.014% S, 0.028% P, 17.45% Cr, 9.46% Ni and 0.52% Ti. The specimens were water-quenched from 1150°C after which they were soaked for 30 min. The hardness after quenching was 68 RB. For determining the beginning of the martensitic transformation, the specimens were cooled, after quenching, in nitrogen vapour to the temperatures: -60, -70, -80, -90, -130, -150, -160, -170 and -180°C and, in liquid nitrogen, to -196°C. The temperatures up to -100°C were measured by means of a thermometer and lower temperatures were measured by means of a copper-constantan thermocouple. At -196°C the specimens were held for periods of Card 1/3

Microscopic investigation ...

S/148/61/000/004/003/008  
E073/E535

1 to 53 hours (with 3 hour intervals). At all the other above mentioned temperatures, the specimens were held for 1 to 7 hours (with 1 hour intervals). After the cold treatment the specimens were electrolytically polished and etched in concentrated nitric acid. The following conclusions were arrived at: 1) In the investigated austenitic stainless steel, deep cooling in liquid nitrogen for a long period brings about martensite formation which is fully in accordance with the theory of martensitic transformation at temperatures below zero in the austenitic steels. 2) The first sections of martensite were detected at a super-cooling temperature of  $-160^{\circ}\text{C}$ ; the optimum temperature for obtaining a considerable quantity of martensite is  $-196^{\circ}\text{C}$ . 3) The quantity and dimensions of the martensite sections increase with increasing holding time, whereby the maximum quantity of martensite and the maximum dimensions of its sections are observed at  $-196^{\circ}\text{C}$  after a holding time of 41 hours. 4) Microhardness tests showed that whilst the austenite had a hardness of  $H_B = 161$ , the hardness of the austenite dispersed between martensite formations equalled 192  $H_B$  and the microhardness of the martensite sections was about 321-412.

Card 2/3

Microscopic investigation ...

S/148/61/000/004/003/008  
E073/E535

These data and the data on the microstructure indicate a change in the mechanical properties of the tested steel as a result of deep cooling and this will be the subject of further investigations. There are 1 figure and 4 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Dnepropetrovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet  
(Dnepropetrovsk State University)

SUBMITTED: June 15, 1960

Card 3/3

Author: Chernyavskaya, S. G.; Velich...

SOURCE: Izvestiya Tsentrnaya metallurgiya, no. 1, 1965, 132-135

TOPIC TAGS: mechanical testing, fatigue testing, aluminum alloy

ABSTRACT: The effect of quenching frequency

L 63979-65

ACCESSION NF: AP5-13-73

[illegible]

1. *Journal of the American Medical Association*, 1997; 277: 1033-1037.

0 100 200 300 400 500 600 700 800 900 1000

L 43970-45

62-117000-170218-0

Card 3/3

5  
I. 04189-67 EWT(m)/EWP(w)/T/EWP(t)/ETI IJP(c) JI  
ACC NR: AT6026545 SOURCE CODE: UR/2776/66/000/046/0020/0029  
AUTHOR: Sinel'nikov, M. I.; Babakov, A. A.; Barziy, V. K.; Demchishin, A. V.;  
Laskaronskiy, E. N.; Lyublin, Ye. B.; Fel'dgandler, E. G.; Cherkashina, N. P.; Chern  
yavskaya, S. G.  
ORG: Central Scientific Research Institute of Ferrous Metallurgy, Moscow (Tsentral'-  
nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut chernoy metallurgii)  
TITLE: A study of the plasticity of 1Kh21N5T (EI811) steel at high temperatures  
SOURCE: Moscow. Tsentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut chernoy metallurgii.  
Sbornik trudov, no. 46, 1966. Spetsial'nyye stali i splavy (Special steels and  
alloys), 20-29  
TOPIC TAGS: stainless steel, heat treatment, <sup>plasticity</sup> ~~hot ductility~~, metallographic examina-  
tion, austenite, ferrite, temperature dependence / 1Kh21N5T steel, EI811 steel  
ABSTRACT: Ten heats of EI811 steel containing 4.8-5.3% Ni and 0.25-0.53% Ti were pre-  
pared in order to study the effect of temperature and ingot cementation time on phase  
composition. The dependence between phase ratios and metal plasticity at high tem-  
peratures was also studied. Samples were water quenched after heating at 1000, 1100,  
1200, 1250 and 1300°C for 1, 2, 5 and 10 hr. Hot torsion tests were conducted at a  
twist rate of 60 rpm at 900, 1000, 1100, 1200, 1250 and 1300°C after a 20 min soak.  
Card 1/2

L 04189-67

ACC NR: AT6026545

The number of hot twists to fracture increased as a function of temperature. After fracturing, the samples were water quenched to retain the high temperature structure and then examined metallographically. The amount of austenite as a function of heat treatment for each steel is given. Micrographs of each treatment are shown for representative steel samples. The quantity of ferrite increased with rise in temperature or increase in time at temperature, with the most intense  $\alpha + \gamma$  conversion occurring in the 1200-1300°C range; by holding for 10 hrs in this range almost all of the structure became ferritic. The plasticity at different temperatures depended on the ratio of  $\alpha$ - and  $\gamma$ -phases in the structure at the given temperature. Maximum plasticity resulted for  $\gamma$ -phase contents less than 25-30%. It was recommended that the ingots of EI811 steel be soaked at higher temperatures throughout rolling than is normally typical, i. e., at 1290 to 1310°C instead of 1250 to 1270°C. Orig. art. has: 1 table, 6 figures.

SUB CODE: 11/

SUBM DATE: none

Cord

2/2



CHERNYAVSKAYA, S.I.

Seasonal distribution and migrations of wild ungulates and bear in connection with the distribution of wild fruit and nut crops in the area of the Caucasian Preserve [with summary in English]. Biol. MOIP. Otd.biol. 61 no.4:7-21 J1-Ag '56. (MLRA 10:8)  
(CAUCASIAN PRESERVE--GAME AND GAME BIRDS)  
(FRUIT) (NUTS)

VINOGRADOV, V.V.; CHERNYAVSKAYA, S.I.

Wintering of the thrush *Turdus pilaris* in the northern part of the  
Central Urals. *Biul. MOIP. Otd. biol.* 66 no.6:154-155 N-D '61.  
(MIRA 14:12)

(DENEZHIN KAMEN' PRESERVE--THRUSHES)

CHERNYAVSKAYA, T.A. (Moskva)

Method for determining the diminution in the number of physicians;  
on the problem of determining the expected number of physicians in  
the long-term plan. Sov. zdrav. 21 no.1:30-36 '62. (MIRA 15:2)  
(PHYSICIANS)

IVANOVA, Ye.N. [Ivanova, IE.N.], dotsent; CHERNYAVSKAYA, V.G. [Cherniavs'ka, V.H.], vrach

Significance of the antistreptolysin O reaction for the diagnosis and prognosis of rheumatic fever in children. Ped., akush. i gin. 23 no.4:12-16 '61. (MIRA 17:1)

1. Kafedra pediatrii (zav. - dotsent D.L.Sigalov [Syhalov, D.L.]) Kiyevskogo instituta usovershenstvovaniya vrachey (direktor - dotsent M.N.Umovist) i Kiyevskaya spetsial'naya detskaya bol'nitsa (glavnyy vrach - T.P.Novikova [Novykova, T.P.]).

*C. CHERNYAVSKAYA, V. V.*

69-20-1-19/20

AUTHORS: Volarovich, M.P.; Sysoyeva, F.D.; Chernyavskaya, V.V.,  
Churayev, N.V.

TITLE: Determination of the Bound Water Content in Peat by the  
Method of the Negative Adsorption of a Radioactive Indicator  
(Opredeleniye soderzhaniya svyazannoy vody v torfe metodom  
otritsatel'noy adsorptsii radioaktivnogo indikatora)

PERIODICAL: Kolloidnyy Zhurnal, 1958, Vol XX, # 1, pp 122-124 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Radioactive sulfur  $S^{35}$ , in the compound  $Na_2SO_4$ , is used for  
determining the content of bound water in peat specimens. The  
natural humidity of the specimens is increased to 95% by ad-  
dition of distilled water. Then 20 g of ( $M_0$ ) solution of  
 $Na_2S^{35}O_4$  is added, and the mixture stirred. After 15 min the  
mixture is centrifugalized and the initial and final concen-  
tration of the radioactive indicator is measured. A formula  
for calculating the amount of bound water in the specimen is  
given.

There is 1 table, and 3 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy torfyanoy institut Kafedra fiziki (Moscow Peat  
Card 1/2 Institute, Chair of Physics)

69-20-1-19/20

Determination of the Bound Water Content in Peat by the Method of the  
Negative Adsorption of a Radioactive Indicator

SUBMITTED: October 16, 1957

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 2/2

OKSENGENDLER, G.M. [deceased]; GERASIMENKO, Yu.Ye.; Prinimali uchastiye:  
CHERNYAVSKAYA, Ye.D.; SHAPKINA, M.M.

Spectrophotometric analysis of thioindigo dyes. Org. poluprod.  
i kras. no.2:215-222 '61. (MIRA 14:11)  
(Thioindigo) (Spectrophotometry)

ACCESSION NR: AT4042095

S/2768/63/000/007/0007/0011

AUTHOR: Sharova, A.K.; Polyakova, V.M.; Bamburov, V.G.; Chernyavskaya, Ye. I.

TITLE: Separation of titanium from niobium in mixed solutions of hydrofluoric and sulfuric acids

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Ural'skiy filial. Institut khimii. Trudy\*, no. 7, 1963. Khimiya i tekhnologiya redkikh metallov (Chemistry and technology of rare metals), 7-11.

TOPIC TAGS: niobium, titanium, niobium purification, titanium purification, silicofluoride method

ABSTRACT: The authors studied the mineral acid extraction of agglomerates obtained during enrichment of complex ores by sintering with KCl plus  $K_2SiF_6$  or  $Na_2SiF_6$  as well as the separation of titanium from niobium in the resulting hydrofluoric and sulfuric acid solutions. The agglomerate samples were treated at 70 and 80°C with 3.5, 5.0, 7.0 and 10%  $H_2SO_4$ , 1.0, 2.0, 2.5 and 5.0% HF, and their combinations, with or without addition of KCl. Treatment for 1 hour at 80-90°C with a mixture of 1% HF and 5%  $H_2SO_4$  was found to be expedient, yielding up to 88% and 81% of the total  $Nb_2O_5$  and  $TiO_2$  (plus  $ZrO_2$ ), respectively. Effective separa-

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ACCESSION NR: AT4042095

tion of titanium from niobium in these solutions was achieved by adding KCl to the solution (up to 40-60 g/L), cooling from 70 to 15C and allowing the precipitate to settle for 1 hr.; 94.3-95.6% of the total titanium then precipitated in the form of potassium fluorotitanate. Org. art has: 5 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Institut khimii, Ural'skiy filial AN SSSR (Chemical Institute, Ural Branch, AN SSSR)

SUBMITTED: 00

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: IC

NO REF SOV: 001

OTHER: 000

Card

2/2

ZHIKHAREVICH, S.A.; ZELENSKAYA, A.T. · SAFRONOVA, I.P.; ZOZULYA, I.S.;  
VITRENKO, P.M.; CHERNYAVSKAYA, Z.Ya.; ABRAMOVICH, A.M.

Production and service of graphite containing inserts. Ogneupory  
29 no.12:536-540 '64. (MIRA 18:1)

1. Ukrainskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut ogneuporov (for  
Zhikharevich, Zelenskaya, Safronova). 2. Konstantinov kiy  
ogneupornyy zavod "Krasnyy Oktyabr'" (for Zozulya, Vitrenko,  
Chernyavskaya, Abramovich).

C.HERNYAVSKIY, A.

ANDRIYKO, M. dots., kand. tekhn. nauk; BRODETSKIY, V. [Brodets'kyi, V.],  
dots., kand. tekhn. nauk; CHERNYAVSKIY, A. [Cherniavs'kyi, A.],  
dots., kand. tekhn. nauk.

Make wider use of local hardwood varieties. Sil'. bud. 9 no.9:20-21  
S. '59. . . . . (MIRA 12:12)  
(Ukraine--Hardwoods)

CHERNYAVSKIY, A.; KOVALEV, D.

Higher rate of drifting. Mast.ugl. 9 no.3:5-6 Mr '60.  
(MIRA 13:6)

1. Glavnyy inzhener shakhty No.2 "Cherkasskaya-Seyernaya"  
Luganskogo sovnarkhosa (for Chernyavskiy). 2. Zamestitel'  
glavnogo inzhenera tresta Leninugol' (for Kovalev).  
(Kuznetsk Basin--Coal mines and mining)

CHERNYAVSKIY, A.; ALDIN, A.; ABDULLAYEV, E.

Our readers' letters. Fin. SSSR 23 no.12:71-72 D '62.  
(MIRA 16:1)

1. Starshiy inspektor byudzheta Novoukrainskogo rayonnogo finansovogo otdela Kirovogradskoy oblasti (for Chernyavskiy).
2. Zaveduyushchiy Turukhanskim rayonnym finansovym otделom Krasnoyarskogo kraya (for Aldin). 3. Zamestitel' nachal'nika otdela Ministerstva finansov Azerbaydzhanskoy SSR (for Abdullayev).

(Finance) (Baku—Apartment houses—Accounting)

CHERNYAVSKIY, A.

Over 500 meter of drift in one month. Mast.ugl. 9 no.8:5-6  
Ag '60. (MIRA 13:8)

1. Glavnyy inzhener shakhty No.2 "Cherkasskaya-Severnaya"  
Luganskogo sovnarkhoza.  
(Donets Basin--Coal mines and mining)

CHERNYAVSKIY, A. [Cherniavs'kyi, A.] kand.tekhn.nauk

A useful book for rural builders. Sil'. bud. 10 no.9:20 S '60.  
(MIRA 13:8)

(Road construction)

CHERNYAVSKIY, A., YASHNOV, A.

What kind of daily assignment organization? Mast. uel. 9 no.5:18  
My '60. (MIRA 13:7)

1. Glavnyy inzhener shakhty No.2 "Cherkasskaya-Severnaya" Luganskogo sovarkhoza (for Chernyavskiy). 2. Pomoshchnik nachal'nika uchastka shakhty imeni Kostenko Karagandinskogo sovarkhoza (for Yashnov).  
(Coal mines and mining) (Industrial management)



CHERNYAVSKIY, A. (Gor'kiy)

~~Summing up.~~ Okhr. truda i sots. strakh. 6 no.5:27-28 My '63.  
(MIRA 16:8)

(Gorkiy Province—Insurance, Social)

CHERNYAVSKIY, A. [Cherniavs'kyi, A.], kand. tekhn. nauk

Valuable manual. Sil'. bud. 13 no.11:21 N '63. (MIRA 17:1)

Name: CHERNYAVSKIY, A. A.

Dissertation: Indications for surgery in gastric and duodenal peptic ulcer

Degree: Cand Med Sci

*Defended at*  
Appellation: Gor'kiy State Pedagogical Inst imeni S. M. Kirov

*Publication*  
Defense Date, Place: 1956, Gor'kiy

Source: Knizhnaya Letopis', No 48, 1956

BARYSHNIKOV, K.I.; BRISKIN, A.I.; VOROTYNTSEV, A.P.; GONCHAROV, P.I.;  
DRUGOV, Yu.V.; LIPSHITS, L.A.; MOKEYEV, N.I.; NAZAROV, A.V.;  
PETROV, L.P.; SERDYUK, D.S.; SMETANKIN, K.P.; CHBENYAVSKIY, A.A.;  
ARTEM'YEV, S.G., red.; ZAKHAROVA, A.I., tekhn.red.

[Sanitary and chemical protection; pathology, clinical aspects,  
and treatment of poisoning. Manual for students and physicians]  
Sanitarno-khimicheskaya zashchita; patologiya, klinika i terapiya  
porazhenii otravlyayushchimi veshchestvami. Rukovodstvo dlia stu-  
dentov i vrachei. Moskva, Gos.izd-vo med.lit-ry, 1959. 434 p.  
(MIRA 13:6)

(CHEMICAL WARFARE--SAFETY MEASURES)